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REMARKS

The present Amendment amends claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9 and leaves claims 2, 5 and 8 unchanged. Therefore, the present application has pending claims 1-9.

Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to contact Applicants' Attorney, the undersigned, by telephone so as to discuss the outstanding issues of the present application prior to examination.

In paragraph 1 of the Office Action the Examiner states that the September 11, 2003 Information Disclosure Statement fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR §1.97, 1.98 and MPEP §609. Applicants are submitting on even date herewith a Form PTO-1449 listing the references submitted by the September 11, 2003 Information Disclosure Statement. An indication by the Examiner that said references have been considered is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 4 and 7 stand rejected under 35 USC §112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicants regards as their invention. Claims 1-20 stand rejected under 35 USC §112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicants regards as their invention. Various amendments were made throughout claims 1, 4 and 7 to bring them into conformity with the requirements of 35 USC §112, second paragraph. Therefore, this rejection with respect to claims 1, 4, and 7 is overcome and should be withdrawn.

Specifically, amendments were made throughout claims 1, 4 and 7 to overcome the objections noted by the Examiner in the Office Action.

Applicants note that in the Office Action the Examiner seems to object what the Examiner alleges is "conditional" language in the claims. The Examiner requests Applicants to explain or change the format of the claims for better understanding. Amendments were made to the claims to clarify the features of the particularly. It should be noted however, that conditional language is highly appropriate in claims and as such is used to reflect, for example, switching functions or switches that may form a part of an invention. As illustrated in Fig. 3 of the present application two different switches 1-3 and 1-12 are provided which perform switching based upon the control signal 1-2. Thus, the claims were amended to clarify that each of the switches 1-3 and 1-12 are in a first position when an intra (I) picture is detected and in a second position when other pictures including an inter-frame (P) picture is detected. Accordingly, the claims as now amended fully comply with the requirements of 35 USC §112, second paragraph.

Claims 1-9 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by Shimoda (U.S. Patent No. 5,440,345). This rejection is traversed for the following reasons. Applicants submit that the features of the present invention as now more clearly recited in claims 1-9 are not taught or suggested by Shimoda whether taken individually or in combination with any of the other references of record. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

The features of the present invention as recited in the claims are not taught or suggested by any of the references of record whether taken individually or in combination with each other. Particularly, the features of the present invention as recited in the claims are not taught or suggested by

Shimoda whether said reference is taken individually or in combination with any of the other references of record.

The present invention is directed to a method of displaying noticeable images, an apparatus for processing and displaying noticeable images and a remotely monitoring system including a transmitter and receiver, which processes and displays noticeable images.

The method of displaying noticeable images includes receiving coded or compressed data of moving pictures through a transmission path, detecting a picture type of the compressed data of the received compressed data of moving pictures and if the picture type of the received compressed data of moving pictures is intra-picture, supplying predetermined image data to a monitor so that the predetermined image data can be displayed thereon and to a memory so that the predetermined image data can be stored in the memory.

Further, according to the present invention the method of displaying noticeable images includes if the picture type of the detected compressed data is inter-picture, adding image data resulting from decoding the received compressed data and image data stored in the memory, and supplying data resulting from the addition to the monitor so that the data resulting from the addition can be displayed thereon and to the memory so that data resulting from the addition can be stored in the memory.

Still further, according to the present invention the predetermined image data is data unrelated to intra-picture compressed data included in the received compressed data.

The unique features of the present invention as described above resides in that in place of the intra-picture having been received, predetermined image data (for example, a background image data of the color gray) which is not relevant (unrelated) to the received intra-picture is displayed to aid in distinguishing changes in the moving images. Thus, the present invention provides an advantage over that of conventional apparatus in that only the moving region within a picture is displayed so that the viewer can easily identify which parts of the picture that has changed relative to the previous picture. Therefore, by use of the present invention the viewer can easily notice intruders or the like that may have entered a restricted area.

The above described features of the present invention as recited in the claims are not taught or suggested by Shimoda whether said reference is taken individually or in combination with each other.

Shimoda teaches a high efficiency encoding/decoding system having a processor for processing a sub-macro block having at least one collection of blocks as an encoding unit of input data and a macro-block having a macro-block length data for indicating the length of the block itself in its head position and at least one of the sub-macro blocks. Shimoda teaches that the collection of blocks in the sub-macro block includes first, second and third passages wherein different processes are performed. In Shimoda, data is transmitted by selecting at least one of the three passages by embedding the selecting data in a coefficient based on an encoding characteristic of the variable length data.

In the Office Action the Examiner contends that the output of the inverse DCT unit 88 as illustrated in Fig. 18 of Shimoda corresponds to the

predetermined image data of the present invention as recited in the claims. However, Shimoda teaches that the inverse DCT unit 88 restores the inverse quantized output to the original data by performing the inverse DCT processing. This teaching of Shimoda means that the inverse DCT unit 88 subjects the inverse quantized output to the inverse DCT processing so as to restore inverse quantized output to its original data. In Shimoda, the original data is the decoded data of the received compressed data not data unrelated to the compressed data as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Accordingly, in Shimoda the data output from the inverse DCT unit 88 is clearly data related to the compressed data contrary to that of the present invention where the predetermined image data is data unrelated to the intra picture as recited in the claims.

Thus, Shimoda fails to teach or suggest detecting a picture type of the compressed data of the received compressed data of moving pictures and if the picture type of the received compressed data of moving pictures is intra-picture, supplying predetermined image data to a monitor so that the predetermined image data can be display thereof and a memory so that the predetermined image data can be stored in the memory as recited in the claims.

Further, Shimoda fails to teach or suggest that if the picture type of the detected compressed data is intra-picture, adding image data resulting from decoding the received compressed data and image data stored in the memory and supplying data resulting from the addition to the monitor so that the data resulting from the addition can be displayed thereon and to the memory so

that the data resulting from the addition can be stored in the memory as
recited in the claims.

Still further, Shimoda fails to teach or suggest that the predetermined
image data is data unrelated to intra-picture compressed data included in the
received compressed data as recited in the claims.

Therefore, Shimoda fails to teach or suggest the features of the
present invention as recited in the claims and as such does not anticipate nor
render obvious the claimed invention. Accordingly, reconsideration and
withdrawal of the 35 USC §102(b) rejection of claims 1-9 as being anticipated
by Shimoda is respectfully requested.

The remaining references of record have been studied. Applicants
submit that they do not supply any of the deficiencies noted above with
respect to the reference utilized in the rejection of claims 1-9.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, applicants submit
that claims 1-9 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, early allowance of
claims 1-9 is respectfully requested.

To the extent necessary, the applicants petition for an extension of time
under 37 CFR 1.136. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection
with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, or credit any
overpayment of fees, to the deposit account of MATTINGLY, STANGER,
MALUR & BRUNDIDGE, P.C., Deposit Account No. 50-1417 (500.43122X00).

Respectfully submitted,

MATTINGLY, STANGER, MALUR & BRUNDIDGE, P.C.



CIB/jdc
(703) 684-1120

Carl I. Brundidge
Registration No. 29,621